

FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1953

MR. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4353) to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal Farm Credit System; to create a Federal Farm Credit Board; to abolish certain offices; to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm-credit institutions; and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, HILL, COOLEY, and POAGE.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING
SESSION OF HOUSE

MR. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have permission to sit this afternoon during general debate in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERMITTING ENTRY OF CERTAIN
CHILDREN INTO THE UNITED
STATES

MR. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 228 to permit the entry of 500 children under 6 years of age, adopted by United States citizens while serving abroad in the Armed Forces of the United States, or while employed abroad by the United States Government, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That not to exceed 500 special non-quota immigrant visas may be issued, subject to all provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to eligible orphans as defined in this act who are under 10 years of age at the time the visa application is filed and such eligible orphans may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That the issuance of visas under this act shall terminate not later than December 31, 1954.

"SEC. 2. When used in this act the term 'eligible orphan' shall mean an alien child (1) who has suffered the death or disappearance of, or abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such child and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen is or was serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or is or was employed abroad by the United States Government, or (b) concerning whom assurances, satisfactory to

the consular officer to whom a visa application on behalf of such child is made, have been given by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen is serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or is employed abroad by the United States Government, that if such a child is admitted into the United States such citizen and spouse will legally adopt him in the United States and will care for him properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the United States solely because the nonpreference portion of the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is oversubscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting list at the time his visa application is made.

"SEC. 3. No natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admitted into the United States pursuant to this act shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

"SEC. 4. Any eligible orphan granted a visa under this act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

MR. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment changes the age from 6 to 10 and provides that the natural parents of the adopted children would have no preference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to permit the entry of 500 eligible orphans under 10 years of age, adopted abroad or to be adopted in the United States by United States citizens serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces or employed abroad by the United States Government."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICUL-
TURE, 1954

MR. H. CARL ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

MR. Speaker, we have before us a House joint resolution making available \$130 million additional funds for the disaster-loan revolving fund and an additional \$30 million in loan funds for the Farmers Home Administration regular program. The subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture felt that the disaster down through the Southwest is such that action upon this is justified and that we should attempt to push this through as soon as possible.

MR. Speaker, without the assistance given to the livestock industry in the special livestock-loan section of this bill, we might have reverberations all the way through America driving down the price of livestock and in general doing no good whatsoever to the economy.

I will explain briefly the various sections of the bill.

In the first general section of the bill we have made available \$30 million additional for the disaster-loan revolving fund under the heading of what is termed "economic-disaster loans." The Committee on Appropriations has de-

cided that this particular section should be administered under the regular Farmers Home Administration setup. This particular \$30 million in loans, because of the fact that they are in a disaster area as proclaimed by the President, will undoubtedly have an interest rate of 3 percent only. While that is not in the bill, we have had testimony to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture intends to set an interest rate of 3 percent upon these particular loans.

In this particular section the small fellow is taken care of. If there is any one thing we have tried to do in this bill, Mr. Speaker, it is to make sure that the little man can get benefits from this as well as the big producer.

MR. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

MR. GROSS. I thought there was a 5-percent interest rate on disaster loans to Texans?

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will go into that shortly, Mr. Gross.

The next section of the bill, Mr. Speaker, has to do with what we call the special livestock loans. Here is where you have loans for 2 or 3 years' duration. These carry 5-percent interest and these, unlike the previous section, are available anywhere in the United States to enable breeders of livestock to hold on to their cattle until the propitious moment comes to sell them.

Mind you, they must first exhaust all other avenues of credit, but it does give to the livestock men of America, with the exception of the hog producers—they are not considered here—access to these loans at 5 percent interest for a 2- or 3-year period. Remember, this particular section is applicable to any place in the United States of America. It is not just allocated to the disaster area as is the \$30 million additional loan fund put in here in the previous section administered by the Farm Home Loan Association.

I want to call to your attention, Mr. Speaker, that in this particular section the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations was insistent upon removing the minimum of \$2,500. As you will see in our report, he said:

Removal of the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500 for loans under section 2 (c) of the act with respect to the funds in this bill is proposed. The committee feels that denial of loans of less than \$2,500 outside of disaster areas will work a severe hardship on small farmers and ranchers in such localities. Such persons may suffer disaster and have as much need for a loan of \$2,499 or less than those located within a disaster area.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

MR. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Now, were it not for this particular provision there would be many injustices perpetrated under this bill.

MR. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, why are hog producers excepted under the conditions the gentleman has just stated?

"You have mentioned among the members of the delegation the representative of a shipping line (Messageries maritimes). What is the standing of this enterprise in China?"

"The members of the mission have been unanimous in defending the French flag. The risks of international complication aggravated by the American pressures on the member nations of OUN had caused the Chinese to desert the French company temporarily in favor of a Polish shipping line. Thanks to the perseverance of the French line and their agent in Shanghai, its position has been reestablished today. The monthly contacts between European ports and Takubar and Shanghai have been renewed again. The adoption in the contracts signed at Peiping of the phrases cost and freight (c. f.) for French exports and f. o. b. for Chinese exports leaves to the French sellers and buyers the choice of carrier, which obviously places the shipping lines (Messageries maritimes) in a privileged position. THE COEXISTENCE OF FIVE FORMS OF ECONOMY

"You told me that you have just left Peiping. Could you tell us some of your impressions of the Chinese economy?"

"A stay of 3 weeks does not enable me to pass serious judgment on Chinese economy. I can say, however, how surprised I was, in comparison to what I have seen in the U. S. S. R., to find that the government of New China had succeeded in making secure in a coherent system the coexistence of 5 different forms of economy: the State, private capital, mixed management, the working classes and the cooperative. According to the information that I gathered from authorized sources, 60 percent of the light industry is in the hands of the national bourgeoisie, 70 percent of the trading is in private hands. As for the agricultural reform, it is revealed more clearly by the allocation of the land to the farmers than by collectivism."

"I am not forgetting that I am speaking to an ex-president of the Advertising Federation. On this phase of your professional activities, what stands out in your mind?"

"My ignorance of the Chinese language did not permit me to evaluate to the fullest extent the slogans which appear on the several large billboards that are found in Peiping. On the other hand, I was struck by the method used by the Chinese advertiser to start campaigns of public interest. The Chinese, who to the satisfaction of their accountants, have invented the abacus, worship figures. That is why they have wisely scored two successive campaigns to reform their economy in favor of the movements of Sanfan (literally three against) and Woufan (five against)."

"The first is for the purpose of schooling military officers and the employees of business concerns and of government departments against three evils: corruption, wastefulness and bureaucracy. The second is for the purpose of educating industrialists and businessmen against bribery, tax dodging, misuse of State property, fraud in the execution of contracts, and the theft of economic information from government sources."

"Likewise, when the system is put into operation, if it meets with success, it is intended to put a stop to a deplorable sanitary situation, by the device of 'eight cleanings' which will affect the individual, the house, and the city; the scheme of 'five destructions' (flies, mosquitoes, fleas, bugs, and lice); and finally the 'sole capture' campaign to exterminate rats. If one believes the official claims, 44 million rats, 19 billion insects, and 15 million tons of rubbish will disappear from Chinese life."

"All in all, Mr. President, were you satisfied with your trip?"

"We were all pleased with our trip. Aside from the eagerness which we noticed that people had to carry out gradually the transformation of men and things, we were able

to appreciate the interest which the Chinese authorities have in the cultural development of the country and the conservation of the artistic heritage left to China by the ancient dynasties. Finally, the fine welcome we were accorded everywhere, both among economic circles as well as among the students of the University, made us think that China and France must find the opportunity to begin conversations leading to the furtherance of trade."

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

NEED FOR ORDERLY EVALUATION OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I joined my colleague from New York, Representative EDNA KELLY, in introducing a concurrent resolution which provides for the creation of a joint committee on intelligence matters. The joint committee would consist of 9 members from both bodies of Congress with no more than 5 members being selected from the same political party.

The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and related intelligence services have been handled from a congressional standpoint in a piecemeal fashion. The importance of these activities to the national security demands at this time the creation of a joint committee, which will keep the Congress informed and bring these activities under responsible scrutiny. The proposed committee would operate in a manner which has been successfully adopted by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy matters.

Intelligence has developed as an activity of utmost importance since World War II. The agencies in this field are entitled to a continuous, constant, and stable relationship with the Congress. The membership of the joint committee on intelligence matters, which would presumably be drawn from those charged with responsibility for military and foreign-policy matters, would supply this important link in this crucial area. At the same time, the joint committee would save the executive branch's intelligence activities from being subjected to undue interference by a number of separate congressional committees, which may consider themselves called upon to pursue inquiries into their operations.

I earnestly hope that this concurrent resolution will receive prompt and favorable consideration from the Congress before the contemplated adjournment early next month.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous-consent agree-

ment entered into yesterday, I call up House Joint Resolution 305, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Disaster loan revolving fund

For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving fund established under the act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Provided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said act, including reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the President, under authority of the act of September 30, 1950 (41 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for administrative expenses.

Farmers' Home Administration

Loan Authorization

For an additional amount for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 104]

Ayres	Javits	Reece, Tenn.
Barrett	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Kilday	Roosevelt
Brooks, La.	McCarthy	Schenck
Buckley	McCulloch	Secrest
Celler	McMillan	Shelley
Chatham	McVey	Small
Coudert	Martin	Teague
Dies	Miller, N. Y.	Watts
Dingell	Morrison	Whitten
Dolliver	Moulder	Wier
Fogarty	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Hoffman, Ill.	Patman	
Holt	Pilcher	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and eighty-two Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.